

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ARLINGTON SCHOOLS
CONSIDER TB CHANGES

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 1982

● Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, the United States continues to be by far the most generous country in the world in the resettlement of refugees. Just recently, we admitted the 600,000th Indochinese refugee since the fall of Saigon in 1975, a tribute to our country's humanitarian spirit. And last week, this House overwhelmingly passed the Refugee Assistance Amendments of 1982, H.R. 5879, a bill to extend the refugee programs for 1 additional year.

Unfortunately, the refugee resettlement efforts in recent years have been far from successful. Though we continue to admit large numbers—an estimated 100,000 refugees this fiscal year alone—our efforts at placing them in jobs and making sure they are healthy have been less than sterling.

A full 70 percent of the refugees admitted within the last 3 years are on welfare. Tuberculosis and other diseases are much too common among the refugees. State and local governments, even in their compassionate decisions to accept refugees, are growing more and more frustrated with these failures in the resettlement program.

The bill we passed last week which was developed by my Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees, and International Law, will take some major steps toward reducing these resettlement problems. The bill directs refugees toward jobs and away from welfare. It increases coordination between the Federal Government and the voluntary agencies, on one hand, which admit and place the refugees, and the State and local governments on the other hand which have to live with the consequences of these admission decisions. And it provides more funding for training refugees in English and other basic work skills and for local governments which must deal with the health impacts of arriving refugees.

Recently, the General Accounting Office provided by subcommittee with preliminary results of a study it is doing at my request on refugee resettlement. While I do not wish to create any unnecessary concern, the report points out that health problems among refugees are substantial. Tuberculosis rates are often 20 times

higher among refugees than among the general population.

Fortunately, our excellent public health system has been able to deal with this potentially serious danger, but not without some costs. There are dollar costs, because treatment and monitoring of refugees—and those with whom they come in contact—is expensive. The new refugee bill provides \$14 million to local governments for health screening and medical treatment. There are also human costs, for when a tubercular refugee comes in contact with an American citizen threatening the health of that citizen, a pattern of resentment develops that is good for no one.

Refugees deserve our compassion. They are and will continue to be positive contributors to our society. However, we must also be aware of their problems, and must be sure that while we are being soft hearted and generous in our admissions policy, we are being hard headed and practical in our resettlement efforts.

A recent article in the Washington Post outlined some of the difficulties in Arlington County, Va., arising from tuberculosis health problems among refugees. This piece underlines my belief that the Federal Government should be unwilling to admit refugees until they have been treated abroad for tuberculosis and are rendered totally noninfectious. In the months ahead, as my subcommittee continues its oversight of the refugee program, we will be watching this health issue very closely.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I am including a copy of the Washington Post article at the conclusion of my remarks.

[From the Washington Post, June 23, 1982]

ARLINGTON SCHOOLS CONSIDER TB CHANGES
(By Shobhana Kanak)

A tuberculosis case reported last month at an Arlington County school has prompted health officials there to consider changes in the county tuberculosis control program, but officials say the case at Key Elementary School in no way indicates an epidemic.

Dr. Marjorie Hughes, chief of child health for Arlington, said the case does not suggest a sudden increase in the incidence of tuberculosis, but rather that "our surveillance has not been as tight as it should be."

So far, Hughes said, health officials have not decided the specific changes that will be made in the county's tuberculosis control program.

All 597 students at Key were tested for tuberculosis after a school employee was found to have the disease last month. Of those tested, 93 showed positive reactions. A positive reaction to the TB skin test indicates the presence of the tuberculosis germ, but does not necessarily mean the person has an

active and communicable case of TB. All but one of the 93 key students have undergone chest X-rays, and none appears to have active TB, Hughes said.

Hughes said health officials decided to test the Key students even though the employee's disease probably was not contagious. "It was highly unlikely that he could have infected anyone, but we don't take that chance," she said.

Hughes said the situation at Key is not unique, and that active TB cases occasionally have been discovered in county schools. "Every now and then an employee or a student turns up with active TB, and then we go in and test everyone in the school," she said. "In none of the cases over the years . . . have we found a second [active] case tracked back to the first."

Tuberculosis became a primary concern of Arlington health officials in 1975, with the first major influx of Indochinese refugees.

Tuberculosis presented a serious problem in refugee transit camps in Indochina, where crowded conditions and the poor health of many refugees may have contributed to a TB rate that sometimes went as high as 475 cases per 100,000 people, said Dr. Raymond Schwartz, chief of health services in Arlington. Although all refugees were to have been screened for TB before entering the United States, some cases went undetected because children were not always routinely tested in the transit camps, he said.

In 1975, the number of TB cases in Arlington jumped from 14-16 new cases per 100,000 people in previous years to 25 per 100,000. In 1981, there were 77 new cases per 100,000 people. The disease primarily has been a problem among refugees, Schwartz said, while the incidence among native residents has remained stable. A slightly lower rate of new cases is expected this year because fewer refugees are coming to Arlington, he said.

The Arlington situation contrasts with that in Fairfax. Although the rate recently has increased slightly, it still is lower than it was 10 years ago, said Dr. Fred Payne, assistant director of health for Fairfax.

In Alexandria, which also has had fewer refugees than Arlington, TB is a greater problem among native residents than among immigrants, said Dr. Anne Albertson, director of public health for the county. Health officials there said the TB rate has increased recently, although exact numbers are not currently available.

Schwartz said he feels Arlington has had success in dealing with the disease, primarily because of the county's TB control program and the drugs now available to treat the disease.

"We have had concern about tuberculosis from the time of the first immigration, but we feel it is very thoroughly and very adequately contained," he said.

Early in 1975, Arlington health officials began a program to screen immigrants for tuberculosis. Now, as immigrants arrive from Indochina, Afghanistan and other parts of the world, health officials and volunteers attempt to locate them and refer them to the public health service's TB clinic for testing. In addition, the county makes

an intensive effort to keep track of people being treated for the disease.

In addition, the county schools have a voluntary TB testing program for eighth grade students, and about 85 percent of the students take the test each year, Schwartz said.●

BRaille INSTITUTE DESERVING OF HONOR

HON. JERRY M. PATTERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 1982

● Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in recognizing the accomplishments of the Braille Institute of Orange County. The institute, established in Los Angeles in 1919 and in Orange County in 1971, was founded in order to serve the various needs of blind residents of all ages. It provides specialized programs for the specific needs of youth, seniors, and others. Such programs include library services as well as recreational programs.

The Second Annual Downhill Derby exemplifies the institute's principal goal of successfully integrating blind persons into the mainstream of society through active participation and teamwork. Held on June 26, this version of the traditional old-fashioned Soap Box Derby involved legally blind youth as drivers and those totally blind as passengers.

I am delighted that so many participated in this worthwhile event. The large number of participants consisted of the youth who were competing and local service groups, businesses, and the Orange County Soap Box Derby Association who acted as sponsors for the event. Within the past year, volunteers have devoted to the institute a total of 19,401 hours. The bulk of these were contributed by the membership of the institute's advisory committee, and its board of directors' executive committee. The entire operation is funded through generous donations, wills, and bequests from the community.

If left untapped, the full potential of the blind would remain unrealized. By serving at least 500 blind adults and 160 youth annually, the Orange County institute develops their talents, abilities, and strengths, and thus benefits the whole of society. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to honor the Braille Institute of Orange County for its 10½ years of dedicated service to the entire community.●

SALUTE TO HOSPITAL VOLUNTEERS

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 1982

● Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an article from the Newark Star-Ledger of June 24, 1982, which calls attention to the work of a special group of people: the volunteers of Irvington General Hospital. They have been indispensable in aiding the operation of this facility, the oldest municipal acute care center in New Jersey.

Forty-six of the volunteers, cited for combined service of 52,000 hours over the years, were honored at a special luncheon at the hospital on June 18, 1982. It is a record which demonstrates outstanding service to their community, and I extend our congratulations in recognition of their work. The article follows:

IRVINGTON HOSPITAL SALUTES VOLUNTEERS

(By Dorine F. Gilman)

Forty-six volunteers at Irvington General Hospital were cited at a special luncheon and presentation for "outstanding dedication and service to the institution."

The volunteers were lauded for their combined service of more than 52,000 hours to the hospital over the years.

Among them were Mrs. Ann Cuccuzzella and Mrs. Edith Krueger for 7,000 hours and Mrs. Martha Goodman and Mrs. Rosella Klebos for 5,000 hours. Mrs. Goodman recently was named "Volunteer of the Year for the State of New Jersey" by the Retired Senior Volunteer Program.

Presenting the awards were Louis Ditzel, hospital administrator; Irvington Mayor-elect Anthony Blasi; John Alati, hospital board chairman, and Donald Hendrickson, hospital board vice chairman.

Mrs. Althea Mahon, hospital director of volunteers, coordinated the event.

Ditzel explained: "This is our special tribute to those volunteers who dedicated themselves to our hospital. We plan to make this an annual event in order to recognize them. They do a tremendous job."

Alati hailed the volunteers as "playing a critical role in responding to patient needs and in assisting the hospital in minimizing the delivery of health costs."

Also on hand were Mrs. Della Pollack, hospital secretary; Vincent Foti, Jr., treasurer; and Father Smalley of St. Paul the Apostle Church, Irvington.

"It is a very difficult thing today to operate a hospital in the state with the limited financial resources available," Ditzel said. "We should extend our deepest gratitude to our volunteers for making our task at the hospital a little easier. We have 146 volunteers whom we count on during the year to help us with our daily hospital routines. Our hospital is a 157-bed institution and is considered the oldest municipal acute care center in the state with a charter that dates back to 1924."

"Along with our volunteers are our auxiliary members who do outstanding jobs for us. Over the past 50 years, the auxiliary has realized more than \$1.5 million. We are in

the planning stages for a 50-year anniversary party for our auxiliary to be held this summer," added Ditzel.●

PENTECOSTALS IN MOSCOW EMBASSY DENIED EXIT VISAS AFTER 4 YEARS

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 1982

● Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, the Soviet Union is still refusing to grant the Pentecostals residing in the basement of the U.S. Embassy and their families exit visas after 4 years.

On June 27, 1978, eight members of the Vashchenko and Chymkhalov families traveled to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow to inquire about U.S. immigration procedures. As observant Pentecostals, the two families were unable to practice their religion and remain in the Soviet Union at the same time. One of the eight, John Vashchenko, was forcibly detained from entering the Embassy by the KGB, in spite of the fact that they had permission to visit the U.S. Embassy. John Vashchenko was beaten, and returned to his Siberian home. The seven Pentecostals, after consultation with their families in Siberia, decided to remain in the Embassy out of fear for their lives. All seven remained there until January 1982, when Lidiya Vashchenko had to be hospitalized because of a hunger strike she endured to dramatize their request to emigrate. She has now returned to Siberia in accordance with the technical requirements of Soviet law to apply for the appropriate exit visas for herself and the Vashchenko and Chymkhalov families. Unfortunately, the Soviet Union has not carried out their end of the bargain; she continues to wait for word from Soviet emigration officials.

I recently received an "open letter to the West" from Liubov Vashchenko on the occasion of their 4th year in the U.S. Embassy. In it, she thanks the Congress for the recent passage of House Concurrent Resolution 100 and urges us to continue to make it known to the Soviet Union that the refusal of the Soviet Government to allow the Vashchenko and Chymkhalov families to emigrate will have a detrimental effect on United States-Soviet relations.

The letter follows:

Moscow, U.S.S.R.,
EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES,
June 10, 1982.

Open letter to people in the West.

On the occasion of another anniversary, the fourth one, of our stay in the American Embassy in Moscow, please allow me, in the name of my whole family, to thank all those in the West, both individuals and Govern-

ments, who have been trying to get permission for us to leave this country.

We are especially grateful to those of the American government who introduced and support Resolution 100 in the House of Representatives and Bill 312 in Senate that would grant us residence here and allow us to apply for American citizenship 5 years from the date we first came to the Embassy. We consider the Resolution and the Bill as an assurance of the American government that they accept my family for permanent residence in their country which the Soviets wanted us to have when they sent us to the Embassy in 1975.

We thank God and those who early this year made, through the article in Parade magazine, our story and desire to leave the Soviet Union widely known, those readers of Parade who sent letters of protest to the Soviet and American governments on our behalf, and those who sent telegrams, letters and cards to us during the time of crisis when my sister, Lida, and my mother, Augustina, went on a hunger strike, and those who helped us during Lida's hospitalization last January.

Many of you have been tirelessly and persistently supporting us in the right of emigration which my family has been trying to obtain for the past 22 years. We have made many different attempts to get permission from the Soviet government to leave the U.S.S.R. but the Soviets continue to keep us here and tell the children in Chernogorsk that our parents must come to them first.

Does not the fact that Lida has returned to Chernogorsk and her request to allow her emigrate has still been refused by the Soviets, tell the American government that it is not possible to trust the Soviets? All along they have said to them that if we go back to Chernogorsk, our applications for emigration would be considered.

Now the Soviets do not want to accept Lida's papers, do not want to give her forms, do not want even to talk to her but take her and the other children out of the Offices when they come to talk to the authorities. If sometime they talk to the children they joke and lie. Lida is old enough to make decision herself to stay or to leave this country. Why does she need her parents to be back before her request for emigration is considered?

We think that both governments, the Soviet and American, have handled our case carelessly. One constantly deceives, the other does not take any serious action to pressure the Soviets and make them tell the truth and act accordingly.

We think that the American government also wants us to go back to Chernogorsk because the only words we have heard from them is that they would allow us to leave this country directly from the Embassy only if the Soviets will give us permission first. But how can the Soviets give us the permission if, as Senator Percy told us during his visit in the end of November 1980, we would give him a written pledge that we would go back to Chernogorsk, then, he would ask permission for our emigration the next day in talks with high Soviet government officials. This policy remains until this day.

We are turning to you all to please ask the American government to talk with the Soviets about permission for us to emigrate much more seriously and ask them to work together with the Soviets in order to find a positive solution for all, us and both governments so that we could leave the Soviet Union safely and soon.

We gave the pledge to both governments that as soon as we would be assured that

our eleven children together with Lida are out of the Soviet Union and we had an assurance from the Soviets that the four of us will not be persecuted but reunited with them in the West in the shortest time, we will leave the American Embassy.

We also would like to ask you to please ask the Soviet Ambassadors in your countries and those who come to you from the Soviet Union for conferences and demonstrations in order to talk about peace, trade and so on what price there is on the earth that we can pay to the Soviets to accept our renunciation of their citizenship and allow us to emigrate? If the price of money that was pre-established by the Soviet government is paid to them by us, if interments in prisons, work camps and psychiatric hospitals were spent by us, if thousands of our appeals which would make volumes were during the 22 years sent to them, if our hunger strikes and demonstrations with posters that expressed our long-time request to Brezhnev and his government still are not enough for the Soviets to permit us to leave the serfdom, what price do they wish us to pay?

We do not support this thought of Mayakovsky, one of the greatest Soviet poets, "Read and be envious, I am a citizen of the Soviet Union." But we consider it a disgrace that we are citizens of the atheistic serfdom in this country.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

LIUBOV

(For the Vashchenko family).●

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TOM CORCORAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 1982

● Mr. CORCORAN. Mr. Speaker, due to a previous commitment, I was unable to be present and voting on two items during the House session last Thursday. I was paired for and would have voted for passage of H.R. 6682, making urgent supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year September 30, 1982. This bill contained the conference agreement reached in H.R. 5922, which the President vetoed and the House sustained, except that it did not include the budget-busting \$3 billion housing stimulus which the President and many of us in the House opposed. It also included the Conte-Whitten amendment, which reimposes the \$3,000 limit on tax deductions for Member's living expenses and thereby repeals the 1981 law which allowed for the \$75 per day deduction among other provisions.

I also would have voted for passage of H.R. 6685, which was the same supplemental appropriations bill the House passed by voice vote on Wednesday with the addition of the provisions which reimposes the \$3,000 limit on tax deductions for Member's living expenses and repeals the law passed in 1981.●

LITTLE LEAGUE, BUILDING THE LEADERS OF THE FUTURE

HON. JERRY M. PATTERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 1982

● Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the celebration of our Nations 206th birthday, the California National Guard is hosting a three-league competition of little leagues at the Los Alamitos Air Station. The coordinator for this event is the town and country bank of Seal Beach. Baseball is indeed a truly American sport, and it seems acutely appropriate that this competition take place on Independence Day.

Mr. Speaker, in these times of domestic unrest and rising cynicism about the traditional family, I am pleased to have this opportunity to share this occasion with over 1,500 families in the 38th Congressional District of California. I believe that Independence Day is the time to reflect on what is right in America, instead of belaboring that which is wrong. America's strength has always been its families. If today's celebration is any indication of the strength of the American family, then I believe we need to seriously examine the current negative theories common among social scientists.

Mr. Speaker, let us recognize the positive contribution of the parents, the coaches, and the sponsors of the Los Alamitos Baseball League, the Los Alamitos Pony-Colt League, and Saint Hedwig's Little League toward the growth and development of our youth. This contribution of the many volunteers, the sponsors, the coaches, and most of all the parents, can never be fully recognized. It is an investment in the future, let me extend to each of them my sincere appreciation for your efforts on behalf of all the residents of the 38th Congressional District.

As the leaders of tomorrow, it is the youth who will carry the banner of freedom onto the next generation and for all time. Mr. Speaker, on this most special of national holidays, let us recognize not only the great men and women of this Nation, but salute the common man—from the patriot of Lexington and Concord, to the citizen of today—without whom America could never be a great land and a symbol of freedom and democracy throughout the world.●

NIAGARA ENGINE CO. NO. 6

HON. DONALD J. MITCHELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 1982

● Mr. MITCHELL of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I bring the attention of my colleagues to the 150th anniversary of Niagara Engine Co. No. 6 of the Schoharie Fire Department. Organized in 1832, this distinguished band of firefighters has served and protected the citizens of Schoharie, N.Y. and surrounding communities for a century and half.

This year, Niagara Engine Co. No. 6 will celebrate its anniversary in a series of events throughout the year. The celebration began with the annual banquet and election of officers on April 17. Soon, on July 8, 9 and 10, the company will conduct a 3-day event ending with a parade on the 10th. To culminate the 150th anniversary celebration, the company plans a dinner on October 16.

It is certainly most appropriate that this historic event be celebrated in such grand fashion. Beyond providing essential fire protection services for 150 years, the officers and volunteers of Niagara Engine Co. No. 6 have gone to great lengths to preserve the tradition of firefighting. Their endeavors have allowed us the important opportunity to reflect upon our own history and the vital nature of community service. All members of the company—past, present and future—can be proud of the excellent tradition of service that Niagara Engine Co. No. 6 exemplifies.

It should also be noted that among Schoharie's efforts to retain the history of its firefighters is its preservation of America's first fire engine, the Deluge No. 1 of 1731, which is on display in the Old Stone Fort Museum of Schoharie.

I hope my colleagues in the House of Representatives will join me in congratulating the officers and volunteers of Niagara Engine Co. No. 6 of the Schoharie Fire Department on their 150th anniversary.●

AAA 80TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 1982

● Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, this year the American Automobile Association, the Nation's oldest and largest federation of carowners, commemorates its 80th anniversary.

The association was founded in 1902 by pioneer automobilists to safeguard motorists' interests and to aid in the development of better roads and services to automobile owners.

The task was not easy in 1902 because the Nation had approximately 23,000 cars compared with 17 million horses. AAA's membership was less than 1,000 in the early days growing to 10,000 by 1910. Today, AAA, with more than 22 million members in 180 affiliated motor clubs, has nearly 1,000 offices in the United States and Canada. It is also one of the largest travel organizations in the world.

Although AAA is known best for delivering emergency road service—answering more than 15½ million road service calls in 1981 alone—the association has been a pioneer in developing public service programs on drunk driver education and rehabilitation, energy conservation, pedestrian safety and travel.

The School Safety Patrol movement, organized on a national scale by AAA in the early 1920's, today involves more than 1 million patrol members protecting the lives of 30 million children on their way to and from school. Each year several safety patrol members are recognized for acts of exceptional judgment and courage in dangerous traffic situations and are awarded the School Safety Patrol Lifesaving Medal.

In 1935 AAA pioneered the concept of high school driver education, developing teacher training programs and test equipment. Today, driver education courses are taught in 17,000 U.S. high schools and AAA's "Sportsman-like Driving" is the most widely used textbook in the field.

During the Arab oil embargo in 1973-74, AAA provided accurate information on gasoline prices, availability and station operating hours throughout the Nation. Weekly AAA fuel gauge reports became an authoritative source responding to requests from industry, government, and the traveling public.

Although gasoline shortages no longer threaten motorists for the time being, AAA continues to monitor gasoline prices during peak holiday travel weekends.

The organization—which, as early as 1916, urged adoption of the first Federal aid bill for highways—was instrumental in obtaining passage of the 1956 Federal Aid Highway Act for construction of the Interstate Highway System—the most ambitious public works program in this Nation's history. The more than 40,000 miles of roadway on the Interstate Highway System is unequalled anywhere in the world. AAA continues to work at Federal, State, and local levels for passage of sound and sensible legislation affecting mobility.

Eighty years of growth and development have not changed the fundamental principles of AAA. Then, as now, the motoring federation's main objectives have been to:

Provide quality services of direct benefit to members;

Protect the rights and safety of motor vehicle users;

Improve the public highway system;

Promote the exchange of consumer information useful to motorists and other travelers.

For 80 years, the American Automobile Association has advocated measures promoting safe and enjoyable travel for motorists and the traveling public. I am certain, Mr. Speaker, that this commitment will continue.●

ART IS FLOURISHING IN THE FALL RIVER JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED

HON. MARGARET M. HECKLER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 1982

● Mrs. HECKLER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a story about a program in a Fall River, Mass., nursing home located in my congressional district, which has revealed to us new talents.

At the Fall River Jewish Home for the Aged, residents are taking art lessons and creating beautiful pieces of work. Under the guidance and encouragement of a dedicated volunteer, Mrs. Evelyn Lowenstein and executive director Burton Lipsky, artists: John Horridge, Marie Lowenstein, Morris Swerling, and Martha Wallace (all residents of the nursing home) have created over 22 works. They have even had a formal exhibition hosted by the Greater Fall River Art Association. The artists ranging in age from 70 to 93 have each found their own style, some painting with bright, bold colors, others with fine, delicate brush strokes. What each has discovered is that it is never too late to learn something new or perhaps it is never too late to find those talents that are in each of us.

Mrs. Lowenstein initiated the painting classes, because "people in nursing homes should have as meaningful a life as possible." This is what she and the others involved in this program have accomplished; to bring new meaning, through art, to the lives of people who live there and then to share it with all of us.

I have said on this very floor of the House of Representatives that the elderly are one of this Nation's most valuable resources and in this program, we can see that those people who live in nursing homes have much to offer. The Fall River Jewish Home for the Aged should be commended for the enjoyment they are bringing to their residents and I hope this good work will spread to many other communities.●

LEBANON

HON. ALBERT LEE SMITH, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 1982

● Mr. SMITH of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to comply with a request by the Birmingham Jewish Federation that I commend to the attention of my colleagues an expression of support for Lebanon's freedom and sovereignty and Israel's inherent right of self-defense which appeared in the Birmingham News on June 13, 1982. The statement was agreed to by Dr. Padgett Cope, pastor for the Ruhama Baptist Church; Dr. Milton Grafman, rabbi emeritus, Temple Emanu-El; Mrs. Phyllis Weinstein, chairman, Jewish Community Relations Committee; Dr. Jimmy Harper, National Conference of Christians and Jews; and Allen Harika, American Lebanese League.

The statement follows:

We, the undersigned leaders of our respective organizations and communities, express our support for the Israeli military operation in Lebanon. We are in sympathy with the objectives of the Israeli government, which are as follow:

1. To restore the territorial integrity of Lebanon, and free Christians in Lebanon from the tyranny and terrorism of the PLO and occupying Syrian Army.
2. To ensure that the people of southern Lebanon and northern Israel can lead their lives free from the murderous threats of terrorist rockets and political hatred.
3. To demonstrate to the world that the Israeli people and Christians of Lebanon are allies, committed to live together as neighbors in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility.
4. To prevent Syria from annexing Lebanon to create a Moslem-dominated greater Syria.

The blame for the tragic loss of innocent life rests squarely on the shoulders of the PLO. Had the terrorists not located their headquarters and military camps within civilian population centers, the story could have been different.

We call for an end to all fighting if the above objectives can be ensured. We pray that the tragic cycle of Middle East violence and bloodshed will soon come to an end, and Jews and Arabs can live together in peace, harmony and dignity.●

TRIBUTE TO BARBARA CROSS,
SAN FRANCISCO FOUNDATION
AWARD RECIPIENT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 1982

● Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Barbara Cross, the director of the Community Health Center in West Contra Costa County of my district, for receiving the prestigious award of the San Francisco Foundation. This

award is made to a person who has awareness of a community problem involving conflicting interests, and who has met the challenge of this situation and who has been instrumental in bringing about mutual understanding and cooperation in an effective or innovative way.

I wish to bring this to the attention of my colleagues to celebrate the constructive forces in our communities. This is particularly pleasing because this award was made the same day that the House of Representatives adopted and sent to the President the extension of critical enforcement sections of the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

Efforts to face racial or religious discrimination or violence in a professional manner, as Barbara Cross has done, can be a positive message throughout our country that concerned citizens can work together for constructive changes. To strongly show that racial violence is unacceptable in any community can be a uniting force which expresses the compassion due to the victims of senseless crimes and hatred and serve as a deterrent aimed to eradicate this kind of injustice.

I would like to include for my colleagues an article printed June 24, 1982, from the Contra Costa Independent about Barbara Cross:

THE WOMAN WHO LED THE RACISM FIGHT

(By John Adams)

RICHMOND.—A tireless mental health director who acted quickly when racial violence flared in West County has won a prestigious \$2,500 award from the San Francisco Foundation.

Barbara Cross, head of the West Contra Costa Community Mental Health Center, didn't waste time when cases of racial violence against two black families shocked the community nearly two years ago.

From her experience of 24 years in the mental health field she knew the dangers of such outbreaks of hatred. She immediately called a community meeting to discuss the attacks against the Tara Hills and El Sobrante families.

Recalling the pressures of those troubled days, Mrs. Cross said, "We expected maybe 50 people and planned to meet at the library. It turned out that 500 people, from all races and ethnic groups, young and old, and from a cross-section of socioeconomic backgrounds, came and we had to move to a large auditorium."

From that first meeting grew the Coalition Against Racial Violence (CARV).

She said CARV included members of unions, churches, community groups and just plain citizens. What began as a spontaneous response to help two of three embattled minority families evolved into a growing awareness that the racial tensions and problems of the area were much larger than the random manifestations that had occurred to that date.

Through the efforts of CARV and Mrs. Cross, the state Fair Employment and Housing Commission visited Richmond and held three days of hearings in October 1981 to investigate the racial, ethnic and religious conflicts here.

The commission's report, issued in March, concluded that racism, historically a prob-

lem in West County, persists today and that government and law enforcement agencies are ill-prepared to deal with it.

"The commission's report corroborated what citizens had been saying," said Mrs. Cross. "There weren't any surprises, but it gave us credibility."

Richmond Unified school board member Don Lau, who nominated Mrs. Cross for the San Francisco Foundation Award, said it was her commitment that stirred him.

"Barbara's keen awareness and foresight," he said, "coupled with her long history of work with children and adolescents has led her to a strong commitment toward a future of non-violence and mutual understanding that in all aspects of social inequity, if we work together around a common pursuit, all things are possible."

The Foundation felt much the same after reviewing her nomination for the award.

"Barbara Cross had demonstrated that she is a formidable opponent to racial and religious violence and intimidation," said Frank D. Tatum Jr., chairman of the Foundation's awards committee. "Her work has paved the way for community residents and agencies to work with appropriate authorities in a cooperative effort to eradicate the turmoil of the area and to strive for an improved quality of life."

CARV is now working with local schools to develop channels toward better understanding between students, and has also formed a Law Enforcement Task Force.

"Our role," said Mrs. Cross, "is to make sure that the commission's recommendations are followed not just as a watch dog, but by offering our services as mental health workers to help bring about some kind of constructive action."

Mrs. Cross will be honored today from 5-7 p.m. at the Nevin Community Center, Sixth Street and Nevin Avenue in Richmond. An awards ceremony is set for 6 p.m.

The San Francisco Foundation Award is made annually to a person who has awareness of a community problem involving conflicting interests who has met the challenge of this situation and who has been instrumental in bringing about mutual understanding and cooperation in an effective or innovative way.

What does Mrs. Cross see in the future?

"I'm thinking we have just begun, and there's a lot left to be done," she said. "We want to reach more people—people we have not touched yet."●

THE 1982 ANNUAL DISTRICT QUESTIONNAIRE

HON. TOM CORCORAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 1982

● Mr. CORCORAN. Mr. Speaker, having just completed tabulating my sixth annual 15th District questionnaire results, I was very pleased with, and appreciative of, the more than 10,000 responses I received from my constituents. The results, which I include below, are most interesting and helpful as I seek to represent the views of the residents of northcentral Illinois in the House of Representatives.

When asked the question, What seems to be a reasonable time to allow for the President's economic program to produce significant results?—71 percent responded by saying two or three years will be needed for the economic disaster inherited by President Reagan from the previous administration to be turned into an economic plus predicated on a reduction in the growth of Federal Government spending, reduction in income tax rates for individuals and businesses, and maintenance of a strong defense posture. Sixty-two percent of the respondents to my questionnaire, sent out in late April, characterize the President's handling of domestic policy as excellent or good; 57 percent say that his handling of foreign policy is excellent or good.

The top priorities in 1982 of the Federal Government should be reducing Government spending first (27 percent), reducing unemployment (20 percent), and balancing the Federal budget (15 percent). In the past, "inflation" which received a 13-percent mention this time, and "reducing taxes," described as the top priority by only 3 percent of those responding this year, lead the way as the two biggest concerns of my constituents. You can draw from this the conclusion that much progress has been made in these two important areas during 1981 and recently with the adoption of the bipartisan recovery budget. Inflation is running at nearly 3 percent on an annual basis and tax rates will be reduced by another 10 percent on July 1, followed by another 10 percent reduction on July 1, 1983. Tax rates were reduced by 5 percent on October 1, 1981.

I include the results of this questionnaire for my colleagues at this point:

CONGRESSMAN TOM CORCORAN'S 1982
QUESTIONNAIRE

(Tabulation of the more than 10,000 responses)

1. Nuclear energy accounts for nearly 11 percent of the nation's electrical energy supply. Do you believe that nuclear power should be utilized more, less, or the same in the production of electricity in the United States in the future? (1981 Results: More, 55.6 percent; less, 24.1 percent same, 14.4 percent don't know, 5.9 percent.)

A. More, 47 percent. B. Less, 30 percent. C. Same, 17 percent. D. Don't know, 7 percent.

2. Effective July 1, 1982, tax rates for individuals will have been reduced 15 percent as a result of legislation passed by the Congress in 1981. What will you do with the money that you receive from the cut?

A. Invest it in stocks and/or bonds, 16 percent. C. Spend it, 33 percent. B. Put the money in a bank or savings and loan, 40 percent. D. Don't know, 11 percent.

3. What do you think is a reasonable time to allow for the President's economic program to produce significant results?

A. Immediately, 4 percent. B. 6 months, 7 percent. C. 1 year, 17 percent. D. 2 years, 34 percent. E. 3 years, 37 percent. F. Don't know, 2 percent.

4. As far as domestic policy is concerned, how do you rate the job President Reagan is doing?

A. Excellent, 25 percent. B. Good, 37 percent. C. Fair, 19 percent. D. Poor, 18 percent.

5. As far as foreign policy is concerned, how do you rate the job President Reagan is doing?

A. Excellent, 17 percent. B. Good, 40 percent. C. Fair, 26 percent. D. Poor, 17 percent.

6. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Congress is handling its job?

A. Approve, 9 percent. B. Disapprove, 78 percent. C. Don't know, 13 percent.

7. As you may know, the government has a number of goals which it would like to fulfill, such as reducing inflation, reducing unemployment and maintaining a strong defense. If you had to choose the top priority of the federal government during 1982, which one of the following would you choose?

A. Reducing inflation, 13 percent. B. Reducing unemployment, 20 percent. C. Reducing taxes, 3 percent. D. Maintaining a strong defense, 9 percent. E. Reducing government spending 27 percent. F. Reducing interest rates, 14 percent. G. Balancing the federal budget, 15 percent. H. Don't know, 0 percent.

8. The United Nations was established in 1945 to promote and maintain world peace and cooperation, and 157 nations are now members. The U.S. pays about 25 percent of the U.N. budget each year. Which of the following most closely reflects your opinion about U.S. participation in the U.N.?

A. The U.N. is effective at promoting peace, and the U.S. should maintain its membership and support, 8 percent.

B. The U.N. is not as effective as it once was, but the U.S. should remain a member, 22 percent.

C. The U.S. should reduce its financial support of the U.N. but remain a member, 59 percent.

D. The U.S. should withdraw from the U.N., 10 percent.

E. Don't know, 2 percent.

9. Do you believe that public assistance programs and other government-related program concerns would be more efficiently run at the state and local levels?

A. Yes, 68 percent. B. No, 22 percent. C. Don't know, 10 percent.●

THE COMMONSENSE APPROACH TO CANCER

HON. DONALD J. MITCHELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 28, 1982

● Mr. MITCHELL of New York. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents has some novel views on the cause of cancer. Though, as he suggests, "at first you might think this idea preposterous," I felt I should bring his observations to the attention of my colleagues.

The article follows:

THE COMMONSENSE APPROACH TO CANCER

1. The constant growth of new cells, and dying of the old ones is a normal process of the human and animal bodies.

2. All cells have a positively charged nucleus, and for each positive charge on that nucleus, carries a corresponding Electron—negatively charged—circulating around the nucleus.

3. The nucleus is the material necessary for growth and reproduction. This is the same material that is positively charged in the Cell.

4. Man has developed Electricity to the extent where he can change its form to a Positive Beam for a sundry of uses, such as communication, detection (radar), heating of food, etc., with micro-waves.

5. Electrically—opposites attract each other—this is the key.

6. These positive beams (see #4) are bombarding everything in sight, including the masses of people of the World. Commonsense tells me that the Electrons in the cells of our Bodies are being attacked by this foreign ingredient, nullifying their effectiveness.

7. This constant bombardment of the Electrons puts the very fragile positive-negative balance of the Bodies cells out of kilter electrically.

8. If the negative charge of the cell is destroyed, the positive nucleus has nothing to do but grow and reproduce. What is Cancer?

9. Man has also discovered chemicals that can destroy the positive-negative balance of cells, so the seed will not germinate, the food will not spoil, etc.

10. Man has proliferated this chemical bombardment to the extent where 85% of the water in the U.S.A. is toxic. With F.D.A.'s blessing!

11. Man is on such a chemical-synthetic binge, that he is allowing his Body to be chemically bombarded from the three (3) basic essentials necessary for his existence. The Air, water, and Soil.

12. If the water we drink, the food we eat, and the air we breathe is more positive electrically, then these very things necessary for our existence are having a traumatic effect on the health of each of us. The Electrons of our cells are weakened, and over a period of time, fail to function properly. The counter-balance of positive-negative is critical.

13. The Earth is negatively charged—and Man has changed it to a positive effect on Human and Animal alike. With the approval of the F.D.A. This Government Agency should get the Golden Fleece Award.

THERE ARE FOUR STEPS TO CONTROL CANCER

1. Stop the above.

2. Negatively charge the air he breathes (neg-ions).

3. Negatively charge the water and food he eats.

4. Negatively charge his body and cancerous growth with electricity at least twice daily. The medical profession will be amazed at the results.

DONALD W. SCHENCK.●

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, January 29, 1982, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

June 30

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Consumer Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2631, creating a uniform Federal product liability law.

235 Russell Building

Finance

Business meeting, to continue consideration of proposed legislation to meet reconciliation expenditures as imposed by Senate Concurrent Resolution 92, setting forth recommended levels of total budget outlays, Federal revenues, and new budget authority for fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985, and revising the congressional budget for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982.

2221 Dirksen Building

Judiciary

Criminal Law Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 818, S. 1558, S. 1106, and S. 2658, bills limiting the insanity defense, establishing a Federal criminal verdict of "not guilty only by reason of insanity," and establishing procedures for dealing with defendants obtaining such a verdict.

4232 Dirksen Building

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to consider the nominations of Joan D. Aikens, of Pennsylvania, Lee Ann Elliott, of Illinois, and Danny Lee McDonald, of Oklahoma, each to be a member of the Federal Election Commission, and a proposed resolution of regulations and/or rules changes needed to implement television and/or radio coverage of the Senate.

301 Russell Building

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on indirect cost and contract provisions of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93-638).

5110 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Subcommittee

Business meeting, to consider proposed supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982, for those programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

S-146, Capitol

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

3110 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to continue markup of proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act (Public Law 95-95).

4200 Dirksen Building

Judiciary

To hold hearings on the Boulder decision, relating to potential antitrust liabilities for local governments.

2228 Dirksen Building

Veterans Affairs

To hold oversight hearings to examine certain health care services provided to older veterans.

412 Russell Building

2:00 p.m.

Finance

Business meeting, to continue consideration of proposed legislation to meet reconciliation expenditures as imposed by Senate Concurrent Resolution 92, setting forth recommended levels of total budget outlays, Federal revenues, and new budget authority for fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985, and revising the congressional budget for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982.

2221 Dirksen Building

3:00 p.m.

Select on Intelligence

Closed briefing on intelligence matters.

S-407, Capitol

JULY 1

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Consumer Subcommittee

To continue hearings on S. 2631, creating a uniform Federal product liability law.

235 Russell Building

Finance

Business meeting, to continue consideration of proposed legislation to meet reconciliation expenditures as imposed by Senate Concurrent Resolution 92, setting forth recommended levels of total budget outlays, Federal revenues, and new budget authority for fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985, and revising the congressional budget for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982.

2221 Dirksen Building

Judiciary

Juvenile Justice Subcommittee

To hold hearings to explore the problems of runaway youths.

2228 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to continue markup of proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act (Public Law 95-95).

4200 Dirksen Building

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on S. 1853, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1982 and 1983 for Radio Broadcasting to Cuba, Incorporated.

4221 Dirksen Building

*Judiciary

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

2228 Dirksen Building

Labor and Human Resources

Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2325, authorizing funds for Federal vocational and adult education programs, and to provide for State and local occupational assistance programs.

4232 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

Finance

Business meeting, to continue consideration of proposed legislation to meet reconciliation expenditures as imposed by Senate Concurrent Resolution 92, setting forth recommended levels of total budget outlays, Federal revenues, and new budget authority for fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985, and revising the congressional budget for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982.

2221 Dirksen Building

JULY 2

9:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1999, providing for the establishment of the Wolf Trap Farm Park in Fairfax County, Va., and S. 2436, designating the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House in Washington, D.C., as a national historic site.

3110 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.

Finance

Business meeting, to continue consideration of proposed legislation to meet reconciliation expenditures as imposed by Senate Concurrent Resolution 92, setting forth recommended levels of total budget outlays, Federal revenues, and new budget authority for fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985, and revising the congressional budget for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982.

2221 Dirksen Building

Joint Economic

To hold hearings on the employment/unemployment situation for June.

2128 Rayburn Building

2:00 p.m.

Finance

Business meeting, to continue consideration of proposed legislation to meet reconciliation expenditures as imposed by Senate Concurrent Resolution 92, setting forth recommended levels of total budget outlays, Federal revenues, and new budget authority for fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985, and revising the congressional budget for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982.

2221 Dirksen Building

JULY 13

9:30 a.m.

Veterans Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2378, increasing the rates of disability compensation for disabled veterans, increasing the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for surviving spouses and children of veterans, discontinuing duplicative payments to certain veterans, increasing the level of disability required for the payment of dependent's allowances, and providing for cost-saving improvements in veterans' programs.

412 Russell Building

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1795, providing for the transfer of certain lands in Arizona between the Hopi and Navajo Indian Tribes.

457 Russell Building

JULY 21

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

4200 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee

To resume hearings in open and closed session to examine political, economic, and military interest in Southeast Asia.

S-116, Capitol

JULY 14

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2294, providing for the settlement of certain land claims of the Chitimacha Indian Tribe of Louisiana.

6226 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Subcommittee

Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings to review employee assistance programs for alcohol and drug abuse problems.

4232 Dirksen Building

JULY 15

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on S. 2204, promoting interstate commerce by prohibiting discrimination in the writing and selling of insurance contracts.

235 Russell Building

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Investigations and General Oversight Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review Federal and State expenditures for the purchase of children's vaccines.

4232 Dirksen Building

Veterans Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 2379, requiring veterans to pay a funding fee on guaranteed home loans, and certain provisions of S. 2378, proposed Veterans' Disability Compensation and Survivors' Benefits Amendments, relating to cost-savings improvements in veterans' programs, and other related measures.

412 Russell Building

JULY 20

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1541, amending the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) by simplifying both reporting and disclosure requirements, and the process for employers to provide retirement income to employees, and providing incentives for employers to provide pension benefits to employees.

4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

4200 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

Business meeting, to continue markup of S. 1541, amending the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) by simplifying both reporting and disclosure requirements, and the process for employers to provide retirement income to employees, and providing incentives for employers to provide pension benefits to employees.

4232 Dirksen Building

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on H.R. 3731, relating to the use of distribution of certain judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the U.S. Court of Claims.

6226 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

3110 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Pollution Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation revising certain provisions of the Clean Water Act.

4200 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Regulation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2500, reducing conflicts in the licensing of hydroelectric powerplants and expediting the development of and simplifying the regulation of hydroelectric powerplants.

3110 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Pollution Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed legislation revising certain provisions of the Clean Water Act.

4200 Dirksen Building

JULY 27

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings on America's role in the world coal export market, focusing on foreign coal ports and the international transportation of coal.

3110 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

4200 Dirksen Building

JULY 28

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Aging, Family and Human Services Subcommittee

To hold hearings to discuss alternative means of providing legal services to the poor.

4232 Dirksen Building

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation clarifying certain United States Code provisions relating to veterans' employment programs.

412 Russell Building

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2153, providing for the distribution of funds awarded the confederated tribes of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation in Oregon by the Indian Claims Commission.

6226 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

3110 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Pollution Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation revising certain provisions of the Clean Water Act.

4200 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

Environment and Public Work

Toxic Substances and Environmental Oversight Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 2131, authorizing funds through fiscal year 1986 for the safe drinking water program.

4200 Dirksen Building

JULY 29

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee

To resume hearings on America's role in the world coal export market, focusing on the condition of U.S. coal ports.

3110 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Pollution Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed legislation revising certain provisions of the Clean Water Act.

4200 Dirksen Building

AUGUST 4

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1405, proposed Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center Endowment Act.

4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

AUGUST 5

Labor and Human Resources

Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the effects of alcohol and drugs on individuals while driving.

4232 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1652, restoring certain lands in Arizona to the Colorado River Indian Reservation to be held in trust by the United States, S. 2418, permitting the Twenty-nine Palms Band of Luisena Mission Indians to lease certain trust lands for 99 years, S. 1799 and H.R. 4364, bills providing for the transfer of certain land in Pima County, Ariz., to the Pascua Yaqui Indian Tribe, and the substance of H.R. 5916, providing for certain Federal lands to be held in trust for the Ramah Band of the Navajo Indian Tribe.

6226 Dirksen Building

AUGUST 12

9:30 a.m.

Veterans, Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 2378, proposed Veterans' Disability Compensation and Survivors' Benefits Amendments, and proposed legislation clari-

fying certain United States Code provisions relating to veterans' employment programs.

412 Russell Building

SEPTEMBER 21

10:30 a.m.

Veterans, Affairs

To hold hearings to receive American Legion legislative recommendations for fiscal year 1983.

318 Russell Building